

## NO REASON FOR WORRY FOR COTTON-GROWERS

Congressional Committee Issues  
Statement Calculated to Restore  
Confidence of Southern States.

TELLS THEM TO STAND FIRM

Markets Will Be Found, and There  
Is No Cause for Sacrifice—Govern-  
ment Is Co-Operating, and Crop  
Will Be Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—In address to the cotton growers and people of the cotton-growing States, made public tonight, the congressional committee which volunteered several days ago to seek measures which would prevent serious consequences to the South because of the European war declared.

Our message to you is, stand firm. Sell cotton only as a last necessity. Members of the committee, headed by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, after a careful investigation of conditions up to the present time, gave it as their mature judgment that the least possible cotton should be put upon the market during the next sixty days, asserting that the agencies of the Federal government, both executive and legislative, were doing all possible to relieve the strain of the situation caused by the lack of transportation facilities and the danger of facing no market abroad. They called for unselfish co-operation among the farmers, merchants and bankers of the South for the common good, and declared: "It should be understood that we are not in the midst of a panic, nor is a financial panic possible under our new banking and currency laws and acts to be necessary for us to throw our cotton on the market at prices less than its real value."

### COMMITTEE STATEMENT

IS VERY REASSURING

The statement of the congressional committee follows:

"We recognize the fact that cotton is the money crop of the Southern people, and any situation which vitally affects its value must be felt by the lines of commercial and industrial activities."

"While the condition of war in Europe gives rise to a situation which is serious, we believe that it can be greatly overcome if all agencies, national, state and local, promptly and vigorously respond to their respective duties."

Your President, the several executive branches of the government, and your Senators and Representatives are exerting every effort to devise means by which the cotton crop may be marketed at a price warranted by a normal law of supply and demand, and not by a condition caused by European war. The important points involved are:

First, transportation. It is essential that cotton and cotton manufactured goods should reach foreign markets, where they may be consumed. We are confident Congress will pass within a few days an amendment to our shipping laws which will greatly facilitate transportation. We have no doubt transportation facilities will be available for cotton and cotton manufactured goods within a very short time.

Second, consumption of cotton. The European war will necessarily induce

reduced demand and consumption of our cotton. The State Department has called our consuls abroad for detailed information. From the information we have received, we are confident the consumption, domestic and foreign, of our cotton, will be much more than is generally supposed. The mills of the United States and Canada will consume approximately half of our production and the demand for the United States and Canada will be greatly reduced. The direct British consumption nearly half of our exported cotton. Eleven million bales of our cotton should be absorbed by the European under the most aggravated conditions.

### FOREIGN TRADE WILL

NOT BE WIPED OUT

"These facts should be most reassuring, and should entirely dispel the idea that our foreign trade in cotton will be wiped out."

Third, money to market the crop, and care for the surplus. Already the Secretary of the Treasury has arranged to deposit in Southern banks the sum of \$2,000,000. He desires this used especially to handle the cotton crop.

During the present week your Congress has passed an emergency currency bill, under the terms of which not less than \$1,000,000,000 of additional currency will be available to meet every emergency which may arise.

The reserve banks, under the new banking and currency act, will speedily organize. They will accept notes secured by agricultural products. This insures ample money for moving the crop and to care for such distress cotton as may come upon the market, and also to keep in operation the factories and various industries necessary for the consumption of the crop.

The financial situation of the country could not be better, and when it is understood that the Treasury Department stands ready to lend its great power to prevent a sacrifice of the cotton crop, a feeling of confidence and assurance should come to us all.

Fourth, local co-operation. The agencies of the Federal government, both executive and legislative, are doing all possible to relieve the strain of the situation. While the power of the government is great, it should not be overestimated. We desire to impress upon the cotton growers the most cordial and unselfish co-operation among farmers, merchants and bankers of the South, and that every local effort and every local agency should be brought into action in the interest of the common good.

"We believe that conference in the respective States and localities would be most helpful. They could furnish information in all of its phases can be thoroughly considered and dealt with under the peculiar environment of each State and community. Accurate information as to warehousing facilities should be gathered for your local use and furnished to your Senators and Representatives in Congress at the earliest moment."

"It is our mature judgment that the least possible amount of cotton should be put on the market during the next sixty days, for it is our belief that the combined strength of the Federal government, and state and local agencies, coupled with the inherent courage of the Southern people, will make it possible for the cotton crop to be marketed without sacrifice."

### GERMANS ARE EXPELLED

FROM DOMINION OF CANADA

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 7.—A Dominion order in council has been passed closing all German consulates in Canada and giving German officers forty-eight hours to leave the country.

Presence Not Desired.

OTTAWA, August 7.—Intimation has been given by the government to German consuls in Canada that their presence in the Dominion is not desired, and that they would be expelled should they not leave at once.

The order applies only to citizens of Germany, and not to Canadians, who in some instances have been designated by Germany to act as consuls.

Given Twenty-Four Hours.

WINNIPEG, MAN., August 7.—Baron Rudel von Colberg, German consul-general here, was handed his passport by the Canadian authorities late today, with the request that he leave Canada within twenty-four hours.

## General French to Command England's Expeditionary Corps



Field Marshal Sir John French has been selected to command the expeditionary corps of the British army.

### LUSITANIA ELUDING CAPTURE BY GERMANS

Giant Liner Making Splendid Time  
In Race Across Atlantic.

SYDNEY, N. S., August 7.—The Lusitania so far has eluded the enemy's

trawlers which have been scouting for the handsome British liner, and is expected to reach her destination on Sunday if she does not meet with a mishap.

A transatlantic wireless message received at London from Clifden, Ireland, bearing this news was relayed ashore from the Cunard liner today. At this time the Lusitania was making splendid time in her race across the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool, and had traversed half the distance.

Twenty-four hours out from New York the Lusitania received a wireless message from the British cruiser Essex, telling her to steer south of the regular course, as the German cruiser Bremen had been sighted on the coast.

The Lusitania is expected to reach the coast of the British Isles on Sunday, and will be met by the British fleet.

Messages to the German cruisers in German code, undecipherable to operators here, have been passing continuously between this station and the German warships.

### McCormick Denies Report.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Beliefs of Harold F. McCormick here today deny reports that he has been seeking to engage an ocean-going yacht, in which to bring back Mrs. McCormick, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, from Europe. McCormick is reported to be in Switzerland with her daughter.

Mr. McCormick is now on his way here from New York, according to his secretary. He has received word from Mrs. McCormick.

### SHIPPERS CALLED FOR CONFERENCE

They Will Discuss With Bankers  
Problem of Moving Grain

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Confronted with the problem of disposing of the country's enormous grain and cotton crops, the administration today planned a conference in Washington next week of representatives of leading shippers in this country, and foreign exchange bankers.

The bankers have been asked to come to Washington to formulate plans for the movement of the international exchange market, and to discuss the use of international bills of exchange. The shippers will be asked to move American cotton and grain to European markets.

In announcing the conference call, Secretary McAdoo said:

"It is of vital importance to the country that two things be done as quickly as possible. First, provide ships to move our grain and cotton crops to European markets; second, restore through the bankers, the market for foreign bills of exchange."

"The movement of grain is a problem, because crops have been largely harvested, and the movement is already well under way. The cotton movement is not so advanced, and will not be for a few weeks. It is my purpose to have a conference on the subject of cotton to be held at an early date, of which announcement will be made later. These are important questions for the American people, and every possible effort will be made by the administration to co-operate in the movement of these great crops."

The Senate again failed to pass the amendment to the Panama Canal act which would allow the government to build ships less than five years old. Senators Simmons and Williams attacked the plan as dangerous and inadequate to meet the situation.

Secretary Daniels expressed the hope today that freight might be carried to Europe on naval vessels. Congress already has granted the necessary authority for handling mail and light freight.

"Just now," said Mr. Daniels, "there is need for large ships to carry cotton and wheat to Europe. If Congress will authorize it, the navy can give help. We could, within a few days, use four large colliers, each with an average capacity of 20,000 bales of cotton or 400,000 bushels of wheat. By October 1, we could commission two more."

### DUE NOTICE SERVED ON NATIONAL BANKS

Prompt Investigation Will Be Made  
If There Is Failure to Meet Legitimate Demands for Money.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS GOOD

Comptroller of the Currency Williams Can See No Reason Why All Country's Business Requirements Should Not Be Met.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.—John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, tonight served notice on the national banks of the country that if any attempt is made to limit currency payments on the ground that there is a shortage, the Treasury Department will take whatever action is necessary against them. The Comptroller's statement is as follows:

"Reports coming to this office from all sections of the country indicate that the demands made upon national banks in the central reserve and reserve cities by their country bank correspondents are being well taken care of and that currency is being supplied to meet the reasonable requirements of trade and business everywhere by banks large and small. I see no reason why there should be any suspension of currency payments anywhere in this country, and if this department hears of any national bank refusing to honor the legitimate demands of its customers or correspondents for currency, such opportunities existing for supplying all proper demands, such delinquent bank will be promptly investigated and dealt with."

"The shipments of currency which have been made from this office to the subtreasuries throughout the country for delivery to national banks and to the national banks direct since Saturday last, up to the close of business today, amount to \$137,000,000."

"The principal shipments were as follows: To New York, \$47,000,000; Philadelphia, \$10,000,000; Boston, \$12,000,000; Baltimore, \$4,000,000; Chicago, \$2,000,000; including \$2,000,000 for Minneapolis and St. Paul; Cincinnati, \$2,000,000; St. Louis, \$12,000,000, including \$4,000,000 for Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.; \$200,000 for Wichita, Kan., and \$2,000,000 for Denver, Pittsburg, \$1,700,000; New Orleans, \$2,250,000."

"There are now organized twenty-four currency associations, covering all of the twelve Federal reserve districts, and eight additional currency associations are now in process of organization, those reported as organized being Milwaukee, Seattle, Richmond, Portland, Buffalo, and Portland, Ore., and also associations in the States of Iowa and West Virginia."

"National banks desiring to exercise the privilege of issuing currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act are strongly advised to join the national currency associations in their respective Federal reserve districts."

"The department prefers that all applications from national banks should be made through a currency association, although currency from national banks will receive proper consideration."

### The Time of the World

At 3 o'clock P. M. in Richmond it is

8:00 P. M. in London, England.

8:00 P. M. in Paris, France.

8:54 P. M. in Berlin, Germany.

9:00 P. M. in Vienna, Austria.

10:00 P. M. in St. Petersburg, Russia.

### THESE ARE BUSY DAYS FOR CONSULS-GENERAL

Looking After Stranded Nationals and  
Trying to Get Reservists Home.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The consuls-general of the warring powers are working constantly to help the destitute seamen stranded here, to register the reservists and to get some news of war developments for the clamoring hundreds that beset the consulates.

Dr. Falcik, German consul-general, shook his head when asked for information to-night, and said:

"The story of a battle in the North Sea is all rubbish. Germany is not seeking a naval engagement yet, and when it does England will pay dearly, even though it may destroy a large part of our fleet."

Signor Giacomo Fara-Forni, consul-general for Italy, declared to-day that he had received no intimation from Rome that Germany had sent Italy an ultimatum demanding a declaration of war, or that she had occupied her position. With respect to Austria's attitude, he said:

"It would seem foolish for Austria to force another power against her. She has her hands full already. My latest information is that Italy will remain neutral."

A further call for reservists of 1880, 1890 and 1891 to bring the army up to 700,000 men has been sent out by the Italian consulate.

At the Russian consulate it was declared 1,000 reservists would sail on the Vaterland to-day. They probably will be landed at Liverpool, and from there transported to Belgium.

No uneasiness was felt at the Russian consulate regarding the report that the Germans had occupied Warsaw.

"Warsaw," said one of the vice-consuls, "is not included in the Russian war plans. A military band could take that city."

A large contingent of Dutch reservists will sail on Monday on the Rotterdam, was learned at the general consulate of the Netherlands, which expects to have 200,000 men in the field.

Two thousand French reservists will sail to-morrow on the Saint Anna.

At the French consulate 200 men enrolled to-day, 400 enrolled at the German consulate, 200 at the Austro-Hungarian and 100 at the British. All reservists will sail as individuals to conform to the customs ruling that a body of men recognized as a military force will be permitted to depart.

Consul-General Winter, for Austria-Hungary, said:

"The Austro-Hungarian army in this country has at least 50,000 men in this country, and it is deplorable that we are unable to ship them to the homeland."

### HEAVY FRIING IS HEARD OFF SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP

NEW YORK, August 7.—Heavy firing of great volume and at short intervals, lasting more than an hour, was heard at 8 o'clock this morning sixty miles southeast of Scotland Lightship by officers and crew of the steamer Scottish Prince, which reached here this afternoon from Trinidad.

Captain Naylor said the firing was extremely distinct, and the shots appeared to come at exceedingly quick intervals. He saw no warships during the voyage.

The captain and crew of the Scottish Prince were the most surprised at the sound of firing, because they had no knowledge that a war involving most of the European powers had broken out. Captain Naylor, under close questioning by newspaper men, added little to his earlier statement. There were the night sounds of cannonading, he said, the night lasting half an hour. Then, after an interval of a half-hour, coming again, which lasted fifteen minutes.

### AMBASSADOR IS FORCED TO PAY FOR HIS LIBERTY

PARIS, August 7.—M. Cambon, French ambassador to Germany, was on his way from Berlin to Copenhagen, when he was stopped inside the German frontier, according to official reports, and informed by the major accompanying him that he could not continue his journey unless he paid over 2,000 marks (\$300), but the major insisted on currency.

M. Cambon then borrowed from his traveling companions enough to make up the amount in kind, which he handed over, requiring the officer's word of honor he would be allowed to reach the Danish frontier. This was given.

The French liner France had not sailed from Havre up to last night, nor was it known when she would sail.

The French ambassador to the United States, Jules J. Jusserand, is aboard the French, and that steamer and the Chicago may sail together Sunday, possibly with a naval convoy.

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## THE NEW BOOK THIS WEEK

is "The Eyes of the World," by Harold Bell Wright; the price, \$1.35.

The above and all the new publications are here on sale, or they can be read from the library for 1c a day.

Any number of Books that were \$1.00 and more are here for 25c.

All the books that have been \$1.08 and over that are published, at 50c, can be had here.

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has enabled hundreds of people to buy the finest and most beautiful boxes of Paper and Envelopes and Correspondence Cards, initialed or plain, at the most popular prices of the lower order of stationery. The average price is 9c to 25c for Stationery that usually cost 19c to 50c; sent by parcel post free.

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All \$15.00 and \$16.50 Suits.....	\$9.50	All \$2.50 Trousers .....	\$1.45
All \$18.00 and \$20.00 Suits.....	\$12.50	All \$3.00 and \$3.50 Trousers....	\$1.95
All \$22.50 and \$23.50 Suits.....	\$14.50	All \$4.00 and \$4.50 Trousers....	\$2.45
All \$25.00 and \$26.50 Suits.....	\$16.50	All \$5.00 and \$5.50 Trousers....	\$3.45
All \$27.50 and \$30.00 Suits.....	\$18.50	All \$6.00 and \$6.50 Trousers....	\$3.95
All \$32.50 and \$35.00 Suits.....	\$22.50	All \$7, \$7.50 and \$8 Trousers....	\$4.45

### Boys' Suits at Half-Price

All \$3.00 Suits .....	\$1.50
All \$3.50 Suits .....	\$1.75
All \$4.00 Suits .....	\$2.00
All \$5.00 Suits .....	\$2.50
All \$6.00 Suits .....	\$3.00
All \$7.50 Suits .....	\$3.75
All \$8.00 Suits .....	\$4.00
All \$10.00 Suits .....	\$5.00
All \$12.50 Suits .....	\$6.25

### Boys' Wash Suits

All \$1.00 Wash Suits.....	39c
All \$1.50 Wash Suits.....	65c
All \$2.00 Wash Suits.....	85c
All \$2.50 Wash Suits.....	\$1.10
All \$3.00 Wash Suits.....	\$1.35
All \$3.50 Wash Suits.....	\$1.50
Choice of \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 Straw Hats .....	\$1.00
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